THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869. NO. 302.

LOCAL NOTICES.

G. Ludewig's German Wine Vinegar
Is the best for preserving and table use. For sale at all first-class grocery stores, and at G. G. Ludewig's, 307 Liberty street.

Wanted to Loan $2,000,
On first bond and Mortgage. *None else need apply.* Address "Mortgage," this office.

Men's Furnishing Goods
At D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair street.

Ladies, Use Gonraud's Oriental Cream.
The only preparation which will produce that fine and delicate complexion so universally admired. The genuine can be bought cheapest at Joseph Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ask Any One Who Has Used Henderson's Carminative
In their family for Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, and they will tell you how they value it. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 296 Liberty street. MWF

Don't go Home Without a Bottle of Henderson's Carminative.
It costs but fifty cents. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 296 Liberty street. MWF

Special Notice.
Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad connect at Bellesire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The South in Every Way Prosperous

Does Alexandria Belong to Virginia—The Payment of Colored Pensioners—The Cincinnati Revenue Cases—Louisville Postmaster—The Tobacco Tax.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1869.

The Cession of Alexandria to Virginia.

The question as to the constitutionality of the cession of that part of the District of Columbia which includes Alexandria to Virginia is soon to be investigated in the courts. Certain tax-payers who have paid taxes to the State are to institute suit to recover on the ground that they are still in the District.

Payment of Colored Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed a board of four persons, headed by the chief clerk of his bureau, to visit all the pension agencies in the South to investigate the cases of colored claimants for pensions, and resume the payment of those claims which have been suspended for the last year. Circulars have been sent in advance, directing all on the old lists to assemble on designated days at the respective agencies.

The Cincinnati Revenue Investigation.

The Cushing report and other matters in Southern Ohio has been carefully locked up in a desk at the Revenue Bureau. The present intention is to allow none of it published, although it is admitted that the conclusion in the case has been made out against anybody. The following were among the witnesses examined regarding Assessor Shaw, namely: Messrs. Harland, Rogers, Hazard, Newcomb and Noble. The additional witnesses about General Young were Messrs. Buck, Nay, Link, Crotty, Nixon and Deering. General Young has not resigned, and will not do so, it is understood.

Postmaster at Louisville.

The President to-day appointed J. Bayless postmaster of Louisville, Ky., vice Speed, suspended.

Financial Condition of the South.

Official figures at the Treasury show that the South is better supplied with money than any other agricultural portion of the country, and late advices regarding the condition of crops lead to the belief that this condition of affairs will continue. From returns lately received from all sections of the financial situation is regarded as far more satisfactory than was expected in the spring.

Leaf Tobacco Tax.

The question whether tobacco leaves, when put up in hanks and sold at retail for consumption, is taxable within the meaning of section 61, paragraph 3, of the act of July 20, 1868, has been submitted to Commissioner Delano, who decides it is subject to the tax of thirty-two cents per pound imposed on manufactured tobacco.

Ordered to Duty.

An order was issued to-day from the Revenue Bureau assigning Joshua Jones to duty as Assistant Assessor of the First Ohio District.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $812,000.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received to-day from New York was $105,500.

SECRETARY RAWLINS AGAIN ILL.

Secretary Rawlins was again attacked with severe illness this morning. He attended a Cabinet meeting Tuesday, and was at the War Department yesterday, notwithstanding advice to remain quiet at home.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Hon. Wm. M. Howard having resigned the appointment as Minister to China, the Administration will in a few days designate a successor. The merits of several gentlemen are under consideration, and great care will be taken to select a proper representative of the United States in China.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the last week were $1,520,501.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1869.

ARRIVAL FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamship Alaska brings $660,000 from California. Several Chinese women who shipped on the Quaker City, which vessel has entered the Hayti en service under the name of the Columbia, have left for Aspinwall, and are dependent upon the contributions of merchants to pay their passage to New York.

THE CHINESE WOMEN.

Commissioner Osborne has rendered a decision in relation to the alleged Custom House frauds. He has committed General Ragan in default of $5,000 bail for the action of the grand jury, and discharged Mr. Spear.

REDUCTION IN RAILROAD FARES.

Rumors say railroad fares to the West are to be materially reduced, say to ten dollars to Chicago.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen, has arrived.

REFORM IN MANAGEMENT OF STATE CANALS.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, a communication was received from the Citizens' Association, relative to the management of the State canals. The letter says the Association has lately made an examination of the canals with a view to ascertain whether steps could not be taken to reduce the enormous expenditures involved in the maintenance and repairs of the canals, as well as to correct the mismanagement which now prevails. The Association expressed a desire to submit their plans to the Chamber, and a committee was appointed to confer with them.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

The thirteenth annual games of the New York Caledonian Club took place to-day at Jones's Wood. The attendance was strong, delegations being present from the Caledonian clubs of Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Montreal. P. Frazer, of the Montreal club, took the first prize for throwing, nine second, and two third-class prizes, R. Tripp, the same club, taking four first class and four third class.

THE CRICKET MATCH

At Hoboken, between the St. George and New York elevens, terminated this afternoon in favor of the New Yorks, the full scores of the innings being New York 91 and 95; St. Georges 78 and 68.

THE VANDERBILT STATUE.

The papers to-day contain a detailed description of the colossal bronze statue, with allegorical accessories, erected in honor of Commodore Vanderbilt on the summit of the western wall of the immense Hudson River railroad depot, situated on the former site of St. John's Park. The work has cost half a million dollars, and will be unveiled on the 28th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE CELLA.

The steamer Celia, from London, arrived to-day.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The *World* says: It is reported that Vanderbilt and his friends have obtained control of a majority of the stock of the Great Western road of Canada, and at the next election of directors will elect a majority of them, and thus insure a consolidation of the interests from New York to Detroit. The management of the Michigan Central, already in unison with Vanderbilt, there will be no trouble in securing full co-operation as far as Chicago.

CALIFORNIA.

The Election—The Legislature Democratic.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2.—Mr. McCoppin was re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority. Portions of the Independent ticket were elected. Returns from the interior are meagre. The indications are that the Legislature will have a Democratic majority. Little interest was manifested.

A fire in Waterville, Me., Wednesday night, destroyed the store of Wentworth & Co., with most of the contents, and a long cattle shed and a building containing the general ticket and superintendent's offices of the Maine Central railroad. Most of the property was insured.

TEMPERANCE.

National Convention at Chicago.

Second Day's Proceedings—Letter from Judge Delavan—Platform of Principles of the National Anti-Dramshop Party—A Spicy Debate.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The National Temperance Convention re-assembled this morning at nine o'clock. Judge Black, President of the Convention, led in prayer. He then read an extract from an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

"As to the effort to prevent all men by law from drinking spirituous liquors, nineteen-twentieths of the American people will in our judgment at all times oppose it. Laws to that end can be put through backed by the police, the sheriff's posse, the constable's club, the army and navy."

The Judge then said that the idea that they intended to employ force to accomplish their work was ridiculous. They worked only by moral suasion.

John N. Stearns, of New York, read a letter from Hon. Edward C. Delavan, the veteran apostle of temperance. In his letter he says:

"I have been asked what my views are in regard to the use of the ballot. I would premise by saying that I have always been in favor of moral suasion: moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquor as a drink; moral suasion also to convince the voter in all parties to see it to be his duty to his God, his family, and his country, to use his ballot to destroy the license system, and enact prohibition. With my present views, I am opposed to the policy of a separate party, which should exhaust itself in trying to attain that end; but I would appeal to loyal abstainers and prohibitionists within the respective political circles to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result, for in doing this they do not in any degree interfere with the political parties, or act inconsistently, on, in my judgment, take a great religious question out of party strife." Mr. Delavan quotes an article from the New York *Examiner*, which like ground that the evil of intemperance cannot be legislated out of existence, unless behind the legislation there be a controlling moral sentiment bearing it up and giving it force, and he thinks those, who, according to the article, "would make the people good by statute, whose hearts are desolate beg; whose ill-treat them at the hands of men ruled by the drain-shop is so plain that it plainly begs. She thinks they are now ready for a new party. If there was by God in the Republican or Democratic parties let them shake hands with the new party and mingle with them. This party was their party. The true humane party needed temperance women, and must receive help the woman. If men rule nations, women rule men. If men create principalities or powers, women are the mothers of men.

Mr. Leonard said he was from Egypt, and it was the land of Pharaoh, and he believed Christians that a third party be established. He said the Republican platform meant "abolition" and "specie payments," and the Democratic platform meant "ginger" and "whisky."

Mr. Tilton, of Wisconsin, said it was now time for the temperance men to sever political connection with this or that party and unite for a platform. He had grave doubts about the success of the movement. Is there any reasonable prospect that they can draw enough people from the Republican party to overcome the remainder and the Democratic party?

A voice—I will pay a hundred dollars a dozen for all the Democrats who will leave their party for this one.)

Temperance is not the only question now in this country. There are important questions in which temperance men are interested, and men are not going to leave these important issues and cleave and fight for one idea. Now the political parties have their machinery all ready, the lines laid, and wires all ready to work. Give it time to understand that temperance men will not support whisky men, and after a defeat or two they will be careful how they trample on us again.

Rev. Mr. Baleh, of Illinois, said that Mr. Tilton was right in one way. He had no doubts, but "the that doubteth is damned," as the party would be if it hesitated. There was the old and rotten Democratic party in one way, and the rocking Republican party in the way, but with the help of God they would get them out of the way. He had been asked if the temperance men were going to split on the Republican party. If that party favored whisky they would split it up, and split it down.

A resolution was here introduced and passed, by a unanimous vote, that the action of the party be "The National Temperance Party."

Rev. Dr. Hatfield of Chicago, said it was painful to him to differ from the action of some. He did not believe in the formation of a new party. What they wanted was a conviction grown into the mind that the liquor business was wrong, and until that was done all other parties must hogwood and stubble. Experience shows that where distinct temperance questions were made the issue, they met with defeat. The temperance men of Massachusetts say if they can't get the police of a third party and make the Republicans believe that they would desert the party if they did not do right, that would get what they want. A third party that hopes for the organization of a third party is laying the foundation for ruining up the Union and desired to keep up slavery. It is what they want.

Here there was some sparring between Dr. Hatfield and K. J. Hammond, which was interesting in its character. Mr. Hammond was hissed down, and the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M.

Mr. Caufman announced that the expenses of the Convention, which were estimated at $250 for printing, had all been provided for.

The discussion of the third plank in the platform was then resumed. C. H. Farr, of Illinois, said the Republican and Democratic parties were dead. New issues were needed. It was useless to ask either of the parties for assistance.

Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Illinois, was for a new party. If he could go back to his county and say to the people that there was a new National Temperance Party was ready to fight for the cause, he could organize it.

Dr. Ross said the parties are possessed of whisky devils, but they must be disturbed. God has created it, and the people will put the decree. This is a National Temperance Convention, and the Advance guard. The people are coming. It is God's party, and the people are declaring their allegiance to-night.

Judge Goodin, of Illinois, moved to amend the third plank by inserting after the word "manufacture," the words "or very large manufacture of those composing," and striking out "sever our connection with those political parties." He concluded that it was wrong for them to cast stigmas on the Republican party after all it had done to abolish slavery for temperance. He proposed to go to the parties and say to them, you have got the word prohibition, if you give us men pledged to prohibition, we will vote for you. If not, not.

Mr. Blood was opposed to the amendment. The reason they should leave the old parties was, that they ignored the vital question of temperance.

A vote was taken on Judge Goodin's amendment, and it was lost. The third resolution as reported by the Committee was then adopted with one dissenting voice.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that temperance men in every State and Territory will not be committed by any action of this Convention to organize distinct political parties in other localities until in their judgment the interests of the temperance cause will be better promoted thereby.

Mr. Bloss, of Illinois, offered a substitute to the fourth resolution, that having declared that all persons have a right to be protected in person and property against the liquor traffic, they hold that the means to secure that protection is equally right, therefore suffrage should be granted without regard to nation ality, color or sex. The amendment after debate was lost, and the resolution passed.

The fifth resolution was passed unanimously.

The Secretary offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize the good providence of Almighty God in supervising the interest of this national Convention, and in the work before it, we would not, in organizing our party for the legal prohibition of the traffic forget that our reliance for ultimate success, must be upon the same omnipotent arm.

The preamble was adopted, and the whole platform then adopted by a rising vote, with three cheers and a "tiger." The doxology was then sung.

Hon. Gerritt Smith presented and read a long address, which he had prepared. A half dozen or more motions were made to strike out of Mr. Smith's address certain expressions which were deemed offensive or not in good taste. The address was finally recommitted to the Committee by a vote of 82 to 76, for the purpose of "boiling it down."

The Convention then adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the address presented by Gerritt Smith in the afternoon, and referred back to him, was recalled and adopted. This was followed by addresses from various persons, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CUBA.

Gen. Sickles's Proposition to Spain.

Mediation of the United States Offered—Spain's Preliminary Demand—An Intercepted Letter from the Spanish Minister at Washington—Mr. Roberts Pronounces it a Forgery—Great Activity at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—A private letter dated Madrid, from an entirely responsible source, reports that Minister Sickles has offered the United States as a mediator between Spain and the Cubans, the proposition being as stated in the American newspapers that that I have always been in favor of moral suasion: moral suasion to induce as many as possible to abandon the use and sale of intoxicating liquor as a drink; moral suasion also to convince the voter in all parties to see it to be his duty to his God, his family, and his country, to use his ballot to destroy the license system, and enact prohibition. With my present views, I am opposed to the policy of a separate party, which should exhaust itself in trying to attain that end; but I would appeal to loyal abstainers and prohibitionists within the respective political circles to make use of their utmost influence to bring about the desired result, for in doing this they do not in any degree interfere with the political parties, or act inconsistently, on, in my judgment, take a great religious question out of party strife." Mr. Delavan quotes an article from the New York *Examiner*, which like ground that the evil of intemperance cannot be legislated out of existence, unless behind the legislation there be a controlling moral sentiment bearing it up and giving it force, and he thinks those, who, according to the article, "would make the people good by statute, whose hearts are desolate beg; whose ill-treat them at the hands of men ruled by the drain-shop is so plain that it plainly begs. She thinks they are now ready for a new party. If there was by God in the Republican or Democratic parties let them shake hands with the new party and mingle with them. This party was their party. The true humane party needed temperance women, and must receive help the woman. If men rule nations, women rule men. If men create principalities or powers, women are the mothers of men.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, has appointed Eleazer C. Sebrean, of Plymouth, and Henry L. Pearce, of Dorchester, Directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the fourth annual reunion of the army of Tennessee, held in Louisville, on Wednesday, Gen. W. J. E. Andrew, of Lancaster, Kentucky, was selected to deliver the address of welcome to the society at its next annual reunion. Col. R. H. Bristor was appointed corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Gen. Sherman and daughter arrived at Augusta, Me., on Wednesday, from Bangor, and are the guests of Hon. James G. Blaine. A public reception was given to the General in the evening, at the close of which he was greeted with a serenade from the citizens, to which he briefly responded.

Wm. Dalgen, seven years old, was run over and killed near the depot, Cincinnati, Wednesday evening, by a locomotive on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. The Coroner's jury found that the locomotive was running at a greater speed than 6 miles per hour.

Judge Carpenter, of the Superior Court, Hartford, Conn., has upon the complaint of Edward Norton, of Farmington, issued an injunction restraining the Directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad from making contracts or calling in instalments or locating the road, until the full amount of capital stock of the road, two millions of dollars, is subscribed.

Mr. Henry Prather, of Decatur, brother-in-law of Gov. Oglesby, while riding in his buggy in Chicago, Wednesday evening, was run into by a span of runaway horses attached to a heavy wagon, and almost instantly killed. Mr. Prather was a most worthy, estimable and prominent citizen of Decatur, Illinois.

Governor Walker returned to Richmond yesterday, but he is altogether reticent about his interview with the President. It is understood, however, that advices from a reliable source at the Washington Navy Yard to the effect oath will not be required, and that the Legislature will soon be convened.

Several persons were injured yesterday by an explosion of gas in a fire proof vault at the Tax Receiver's office in Philadelphia.

Wyllis King, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Missouri, has procured injunctions against the Hannibal Savings and Insurance Company and the Pacific Mutual, of St. Louis, on the ground of their insolvency.

A Virginia City, Montana, dispatch says: The Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, elected at the last election, have been removed by Governor Ashley, who has filled the places by appointment. The cause is the political row. Through the fraudulent returns of Madison county, at the last election, he was defeated in that county, on account of informality, by the official count of votes at Virginia City, it was declared still in his favor.

The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have made the following appointments: Hon. A. Bellows, of Concord, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Asa Fowler. A. A. Perley, resigned on account of age. Hon. W. L. Foster, of Nashua, to fill the vacancy on the bench; Oliver Pillsbury, of Hanniker, State Insurance Commissioner.

The Pacific Railroad Commissioners, Messrs. Walker, Huntington, Goodman and Colonel Boyd, reached San Francisco last night. Mr. Colax and party sail for Oregon to-day. Mayor Chapman, of Portland will receive the Vice President.

The California Conference of the Methodist Church voted in favor of lay delegation, yeas 67, nays 19.

The Farmers and Merchants Insurance Company of Quincy, Ills., has failed, with more liabilities than assets.

The Board of Public Works of Chicago decided to prepare plans for another tunnel under the lake, to be sixty feet beneath the surface, running out two miles from the northern boundary of the river, and under the whole city, from the water works on the north side to about sixteen hundred feet south of Chicago avenue, which will occupy three years to complete it, and cost $3,000,000 dollars. Other tunnels will be constructed.

The race Wednesday at Lancaster, Pa., between Goldsmith Maid and American Girl, was won by the former. Time 2:31½, 2:26½, 2:30¾.

Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Conn., left by the Cuba on Wednesday, on his way to Rome to the Ecumenical Council. He also carries with him the sum of ten thousand dollars for the Pope, donated by the Catholics in the Diocese of Hartford. He was accompanied with a purse of five thousand dollars by the clergy, besides private donations from non-Catholics, amounting in all to seven thousand dollars, as accompanied by the Rev. Matthew Hart, of St. Patrick's.

Wednesday was observed as a holiday in Halifax. Prince Arthur attended a grand picnic in the grounds of the Duke of Kent, on the shore of Bedford Basin, which large number present, among them General Doyle, Baron Mequet, and the officers of the French frigate Semiramis. Three hundred persons sat down to the banquet. The Prince left the grounds escorted by a firemen's torchlight procession. Large crowds lined the streets, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

Wednesday morning the eastward bound freight train on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, broke in two, the rear train on the side track at Eagle tunnel, near Elliston Station. Both engines were disabled, and not running the first section of the pilot engine. Mr. Lemus, in conversation with Secretary Fish, to-day, stated that he received no dispatches on the subject had been received from Sickles, though the government was in daily receipt of letters. With regard to the bogus dispatch alluded to, Mr. Lemus said he had no doubt the "proclamation" spoken of is concerned, the Cubans were offered better terms than they would get if the revolution commenced, and they were declined. The fundamental condition of the Sickles proposition is the acknowledgment of dependence of Cuba. Nothing can be considered until it is complied with. The proposition is that the Cubans propose to pay a sum equal to the value of the government buildings in Cuba, and their share of the public debt, the amount to be determined by a commission of disinterested parties. These are the terms he would offer, Mr. Lemus has given his written assent. In his opinion they are the only conditions on which the Cubans will agree, at least he has no instructions from Cespedes to assent to any other."

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

The New York *Sun*, of Wednesday, says: "Great activity prevails in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. More than three thousand men are now at work there, and an additional reinforcement was put on yesterday. Frigates, sloops of war and iron-clads are being got ready for sea with extraordinary energy. It is said that the officers expect that they will have to risk that awful war with Spain, which the New York *Times* so deeply dreads, or we should hardly put such a force on the Atlantic as we are now going forward. What's in the wind?"

WISCONSIN.

The Republican State Ticket and Platform.

CHICAGO, September 2.—The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin yesterday made the following nominations: For Governor, Lucius Fairchild, the present incumbent. On the fifth ballot Lieutenant Governor L. C. Lundy; Secretary of State, E. A. Spencer; State Treasurer, Henry Barth.

A series of resolutions were passed, which declare: That the Republican party was born to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Second, As enunciated in that wise provision known as the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment at the ballot box founded on property, and that property creed or color. Third, Liberty of speech and of the press are the best guarantees for the security of Republican institutions. Fourth, Universal schools and the diffusion of education among all classes of the people. Fifth, Full and equal admission of State and local authorities, and interests to the influences and the interest of the nation. Sixth, Prompt acquiescence in the decisions of the people at the ballot box. Seventh, The continuance, inviolate, of the National faith, as pledged to its creditors. Eighth, such adjustment of the tariff laws as, without by revision and modification, from time to time, of the tariff and other revenue laws, as far as we can them to the just interests of all classes of the people. Ninth, Retrenchment and economy in the administration of the National Government. The administration meets with their cordial indorsement.

CINCINNATI.

Republican County Convention—A Strong Ticket Nominated—Reduction of Salaries of County Officers.

CINCINNATI, September 2.—The Republican County Convention was held to-day. Four candidates for State Senate and ten for the House were nominated. For the Senate the nominees are: Thos. Goffe, Judge J. B. Warran, Henry Brachman and Henry Mack. For the House the nominees are D. T. Wright, John M. Ampt, E. Carl, Williams, Judge W. Y. Gresham, H. C. Borden, John M. Cochran, D. S. Kennan, J. H. Bond, A. E. Chamberlain, John E. Naylor. Candidates for six county offices were nominated, Judge Hoadley was Chairman of the Convention. The Republicans consider the ticket strong.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That members of the legislature nominated by this convention are hereby instructed to procure the passage of a law reducing the salaries of our county officers so that the salaries of those officers shall not exceed the following sums: County treasurer, $7,000; county auditor, $6,000; sheriff, $7,000; clerk of the court, $5,000; probate judge, $5,000; county recorder, $5,000; and that all emoluments and fees in excess of such be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the tax payers of the county, and that each candidate for the legislature be required to pledge himself to procure the passage of such law.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the local Republican Convention notice that if good candidates were placed in nomination they would be supported. It not so, It is only "organs," led by the nose, and happy in the distinction, that talk anything else,—and no paper of a particular party can consent to be considered an "organ," except of intelligent, independent public sentiment.

IT is stated, says the Boston *Advertiser*, that Mrs. Stowe will not reply to the criticisms on her Byron scandal until the comments of the English press are received by mail, when she can deal with all together in one comprehensive, annihilating broadside.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Stowe-Byron Scandal—A Card from the Solicitors of Lady Byron's Family—They Protest Against Mrs. Stowe's Publication as a Gross Breach of Confidence—The "News" Thinks it a Valuable Contribution to History—Debate in the French Senate—Another Speech from Prince Napoleon—M. Magne Preparing Important Financial Reforms—How the Oxfords Beat the Harvards—Note from a Member of the English Crew—The Harvards on their way Home—Demands of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland—Spanish Journals Despondent About Cuba—Our Treaty with China not Rejected.

A Card from Lady Byron's Solicitors.

LONDON, September 2—The solicitors of Lady Byron's family have written a communication to the London journals, distinctly stating that the article of Mrs. Stowe in the *Atlantic Monthly*, on the causes of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron, is not a complete or authentic statement, and does not involve any direct evidence. Nothing is contradicted but the recollections of a conversation had thirteen years since, and impressions derived from manuscript read under great excitement. Without conceding that Mrs. Stowe's narrative contains a complete account of the relations between Lord and Lady Byron, they protest against it as a gross breach of trust and confidence, as inconsistent with Mrs. Stowe's recommendations to Lady Byron, and a violation of the express terms of the deed of 1858, by which the representatives and descendants absolutely disclaim all countenance of the article, which was published without their privity or consent.

The London *News* says Mrs. Stowe's narrative does not contain the whole truth, but is probably true as far as it goes. It cannot see that she has done anything but made a fair and honorable use of the veracity and exactitude of history.

Affairs in France.

PARIS, September 2.—In the Senate yesterday, Prince Napoleon made another speech, wherein he gave utterance to very liberal views, calling for additional reforms, including a more complete responsibility of the ministry.

The Minister of the Interior, in reply, protested against the ideas presented by the Prince, adding significantly that those ideas would not receive the support of the Emperor or present Minister should retain the confidence of the Emperor.

The discussion was continued in the Senate to-day. M. De Segur termed the speech of Prince Napoleon scandalous.

M. De Vienne denied that the Senate commission disapproved of the *Senatus Consultum*, and said they only disapproved such a *Senatus Consultum*, as Prince Napoleon desired to have. After further debate, four articles of the *Senatus Consultum* were adopted.

M. Magne is preparing financial reforms which it is estimated will produce a surplus of 60,000,000 francs. Of this sum 20,000,000 will be expended in the Imperial family, leaving them for their exertions in keeping clear the course.

The Weather.

LONDON, September 2.—The weather is fair and favorable for the crops.

Steamers Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, September 2.—The steamers Aleppo and City of Boston, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 2, Evening.—Consols 93¾ @93⅞ for money and account; 5-20 bonds at London 72⅞, Frankfort, 88⅝; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 92¾; stocks dull; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton—Middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 12½d; sales of the week 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—White wheat, 11s 1d; red western, 9s 11d@10s. Western flour, 25s 3d. Corn, 30s 3d. Oats, 2s 3d.

Pork, 107s 6d. Beef, 90s. Lard, 77s 6d. Cheese, 61s 6d. Bacon, 60s.

Common resin, 5s. 6d. 3d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, September 2.—Tallow, 49s 9d. Linseed oil, £31 7s. Spirits turpentine, 28s 9d. Sugar, 40s. 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum, 52½f.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Petroleum firm at 55¾ francs.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, September 2.—Five-twenty bonds closed active at 88⅝@88¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Evening, September 2.—Cotton quiet and steady.

Decrease in Bullion.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £71,000.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The German Lutheran Synod—The Bible Doctrine Concerning Usury.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 2, 1869.

According to adjournment, the General German Lutheran Synod of the United States convened in St. Paul's Church at eight o'clock this morning. The usual proceeding of similar bodies in this country was not pursued, but the Synod, according to their usages, agreed to devote the morning of each day's proceedings to the consideration of the doctrines taught by the Bible. In view of this the Rev. Mr. Brohm, of St. Louis, opened the discussion by the introduction of an able thesis upon the Bible doctrine concerning usury. He was strongly supported by Rev. Wyneeken, of Cleveland. Both the reverend gentlemen quoted largely from Scripture in support of their arguments.

The afternoon session was not held in order to give the four district synods an opportunity of holding their sessions, in order to admit their new members.

OPENING RALLY.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

SPEECH OF SENATOR O. P. MORTON.

The Issues of the Campaign Fully Discussed.

Remarks of Hon. John Covode, Thos. M. Marshall and P. C. Shannon, Esqs.—An Enthusiastic Demonstration.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, who was announced to address the Union Republicans of Allegheny county, last night, at City Hall, arrived here at a quarter past three o'clock, and was met at the Union Depot by James W. Murray, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Hon. John Covode, Hon. S. A. Purviance, and others. He was conveyed to the Monongahela House, where he was called upon by a number of prominent citizens during the evening, and was cordially welcomed to our city.

THE ESCORT.

At half-past six o'clock the members of the Second Ward Geary Club, the marching corps and gun squad attached to said club, which had been chosen as an escort to the distinguished gentlemen from his hotel to City Hall, met at Wilkins Hall, on Fourth avenue, where they dressed in their new uniforms, bronze capes and caps, equipped themselves with torches, and after a drill marched to the stables on Fourth avenue. The marching corps was commanded as follows: Captain, John J. Steen; First Lieutenant, Crosby Gray; Second Lieutenant, John F. Hunter; Orderly Sergeant, J. S. Haymaker.

The Birmingham Silver Cornet Band, composed of fourteen pieces, and led by Professor L. Zittebart, had by this time arrived at Wilkins Hall, and by discoursing excellent music soon collected a large crowd. At half-past seven o'clock the escort moved from Wilkins Hall in the following order:

Second Ward Gun Squad, with a field piece fully mounted, and in charge of Capt. John A. Fleming. The Birmingham Silver Cornet Band. Marching Corps numbering 100 men. A beautiful flag and a banner, on which was inscribed "Second Ward Geary Club of Pittsburgh," "Pioneer Corps of Pennsylvania," and dated "Dated October 29, 1867," was carried by the club. The escort then proceeded to the Monongahela House, between Grant and Wood streets, where several rounds of cannon were fired, making the hills on the other side of the river resound with the echo.

The escort then counter-marched and proceeded to the Monongahela House, where a guard of honor conducted the distinguished Senator to the carriage in waiting for him, and at the line of march for City Hall was then taken up in the rear and countermarched, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue and Market street being traversed in reaching the hall.

THE HALL.

The hall was opened at seven o'clock, and in twenty minutes nearly every seat was occupied. The arrangements were most admirable, the committee having the gentlemen accompanied with ladies (of whom there were several) having been admitted by the rear entrance, and furnished with comfortable and convenient seats. The ladies occupied the space at the right of the platform, which was separated from the main audience by the reporters' table. A squad of police was in attendance and preserved the most perfect order

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1869.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* applauds the course of the Bedford county Republicans for refusing to support the nomination of ALEXANDER H. STUTZMAN for the Senate. This man, says the *Repository*, "has been a Senatorial disgrace to his party for the last three years, and it can do itself far more credit by defeating him than by returning him to Harrisburg. We hope it will do itself that honor at least."

THE Philadelphia *Press*, Wednesday, says: "We are requested to contradict the rumors which have been going the rounds of many newspapers for some time past that Hon. R. C. GRIER, in consequence of failing health, will resign his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Justice is at present enjoying good health, and has no intention of resigning his position." This certainly is so much in conflict with the information on which the original statement was based, as to admit of no other conclusion than that the distinguished Judge has changed his mind.

THE reduction of the Public Debt five and a half millions of dollars during the month of August, was altogether unexpected, considering the amount of interest paid since the previous statement. Gen. GRANT has been in office five months. It took a month to get under headway; yet the public debt has been reduced nearly Fifty Millions of Dollars. There is no other mystery about this than something like honesty in collecting and disbursing the revenue, with a firm hand holding the retrenching knife. It was to this work that Gen. GRANT dedicated his administration, and most nobly is he living up to his promise.

THE Canadians do not relish the report that an "incorporated company of foreigners," otherwise the New York Central or some other railroad company, are negotiating for the control, by purchase or otherwise, of the Great Western Railroad, which connects Suspension Bridge and Detroit. It seems altogether likely that some such invasion of Canada is about to take place, as the necessary result of the railroad war raging on this side of the border. The combinations in the railroad world, just at present, are so vast and the objects so pressing, that the acquisition of even foreign railroads at the cost of many millions is undertaken and carried through almost in a day. The policy of consolidating several links into one line, under a single management, is working an important revolution. No doubt it has many beneficial as well as pestilent features. Experience will prove both sides—the benefits and the evils alike. Already, however, is it manifest how great is this rising power in the moneyed world, in legislation, in business and politics. Perhaps the Canadians, in resisting the alleged purchase, are not so far wrong as some would make them out.

NOW AND then, through bribery or other corrupt means, an old hack obtains a nomination from a Republican convention. But is it an encouraging sign that Republicans, in numbers sufficiently great either to settle the question of election adversely or throw a doubt over the result, are ready to bolt such proceedings. A year of admonition and discipline of this kind will work beneficial results for the party and the State in the future. At the present time, there is a special reason why the old hacks should be beaten. Combinations have been entered into and objects are contemplated by the leaders who require the presence of these "old stagers." This is the explanation of these objectionable nominations. Republicans will do well to bolt outright and persistently oppose candidates of this description, even though presented by fifty conventions. A moral as well as political principle is at stake. Imposing an obligation higher than any exacted by mere party allegiance. In different parts of the State there are old hacks running for the Legislature, pleading for the support of disgusted and high-toned Republicans. To such appeals a deaf ear should at all times be turned. We believe that this will be the case, and that when the election is over there will be a plentiful crop of candidates left at home as the surest way to serve the Republican party and benefit the State.

BRAINS AND INDUSTRY WHERE WANTED.

The surplus of the agricultural and village population of the Eastern and Middle States—we suppose it may be called a surplus—annually divides itself into two grand classes. One of these strikes out boldly for the new fields open to energy and industry at the West, while the other seeks the occupations of a life in the great cities of their native States. No full blooded American farmer boy aspires to a farm less than a hundred acres, and as the old homestead will not bear a sub-division into half a dozen tracts of this extent, the surplus of the boys move to the West or cities, leaving the home farm in possession of some member of the family. This is the general movement of our farming population, and it increases in extent yearly. The youth of the small towns and country villages, now that learning a trade has gone out of fashion, also gravitate towards the cities or turn their faces resolutely in the direction of the setting sun.

We rather pity the young men from the country—farm or village—who set themselves down for life in a great city. In nineteen cases out of twenty, their aspirations come to naught. They would be great merchants, business men, or financiers, and they foolishly think a few months at a commercial college gives them a fair start in the busy hive, where all find their intellects sharpened by the most vigorous competition. For every one that succeeds, a hundred may be pointed out who have failed. They become in time the mere drudges of a business or mercantile occupation, with no future before them in life beyond the shelves and counters of their self-imposed prison. This is a sad ending to the life of a vigorous young American, whose early years were passed on his father's farm—but it is the story of thousands.

The other class of our enterprising and ambitious young men—for these are qualities common to them all—pursue a much wiser course, when they branch out for a career in the great West. Their mission is to do something towards the development of the sleeping resources of our country, and in its accomplishment they find health and independence certainly, and possibly wealth. They are expanding and growing while their brothers in the crowded city are dwarfing and retrograding. This is the history to-day of thousands and hundreds of thousands of young men who start fairly and evenly on the race of life—men of the same general capacity, and whose ambition is to achieve a modest independence and reputable place among their fellows.

As a class those who strike out with resolute hearts for the West *succeed*, while those who bury themselves in a great city, no matter how high their hopes and earnest their purpose, *fail!* The exception in each class is failure, while in the other it is success. It is this view of the case—these indisputable practical results—we would enforce upon our young readers in the country, and their family advisers, who are just now contemplating the first grand move in life.

The West is the place for the surplus agricultural population of the East. There are as glorious opportunities of success to-day as there were when Chicago was a frog swamp, and Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City were names unknown. Land is a solid, substantial, tangible possession. In the proper hands it never decreases but always increases in value; and by proper hands we only mean industrious hands, backed by something in the way of brain capacity. Not brain power, either, such as is necessary to extract a living and secure independence from our Pennsylvania hills or the rocky soil of New England. It is a fact that no sober, industrious man, starting poor in life, goes West and lives and works in the West, without vastly improving his condition. The exceptions are hardly exceptions—they are misfortunes. There are as grand opportunities for wealth and competence now as ever, and the young man who is pondering whether or no he will waste vitality in a fruitless struggle in a great city, should bear this fact closely in mind, and act upon it. Railroads in the West are in advance of settlement, and all the great inconveniences of early pioneer life have vanished. Farms, the development of which will prove the useful and profitable occupation of a life time, may be had for the smallest outlay, and in fact for no outlay at all. The young man who knows how to work and will work—possibly the identical youth who is now considering a commercial college training—if he can place himself upon a tract of land in the West, with enough of capital to carry him through half a season, has taken the first step to sure pecuniary independence.

These considerations we commend to the young men who are flocking to the city from the country, and whose daily applications at store rooms and warehouses are making them subjects of ridicule. Let them buckle on the armor of enterprise and industry, and with willing hearts and stout arms, the West invites them to a future that is almost beyond the reach of the ordinary vicissitudes of life.

ALLEGED CITY CORRUPTION.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in regard to alleged irregularities in furnishing water pipes to the city, has been before the public for several days, and the statements therein made are sufficiently grave to arrest attention. Whether the allegations be true, or whether they are susceptible of explanation, the Councils owe it to themselves and the tax-payers to aid their Committee in every possible way in getting at the facts. If there is the slightest foundation for the intimation that either members of Councils or city officers not members are guilty of corruption in the transaction of the city business, there is a double motive for a full and searching investigation. No member of Councils, with a clean record, will vote to delay or hinder an examination of any well grounded charge of fraud or corruption, much less a charge preferred by a committee of their own creation, and made under the sanction of their official oath. This investigation has been in progress for some weeks, the direct charge of furnishing light weight pipes to the city (or rather charging for more metal than the pipes contain) has been published to the community for several days, and yet we have no denial or explanation from any member of the Councils, from any city officer, or from the contractor. It is but just to presume that there are no irregularities until a contrary state of facts shall be established; but, under the circumstances already stated, it is due to the taxpayers whom they represent, and to the contractors and officers interested, that there shall be no delay in or shrinking from the investigation. Attempts have been made in certain quarters to ridicule the Chairman, Mr. MORGAN, and he has been charged with manifesting "indecent haste," acting through unworthy motives, etc. It would be in better taste, and much more satisfactory to the public, if newspaper editors, instead of publishing assaults upon the Chairman of the Committee, would state wherein the report is incorrect. The subject is quite too serious for ridicule. Not a single member has questioned the accuracy of the report, and it cannot be "laughed" out of Councils.

With the tendency to mismanagement and corruption, in the expenditure of the public moneys in other municipal corporations, it would be strange indeed if we should altogether escape "irregularities;" and when such charges are made by a regularly constituted committee, it would be stranger still if we should refuse to investigate them. If there is nothing in the charges, they will be the more easily disposed of, and members of Councils, city officers and contractors will stand all the better before the community if they come out of the inquiry unscathed. In what position will they be left if the investigation is smothered?

The September Elections in California, Vermont and Maine.

California voted on Wednesday for members of the Legislature and county officers. We presume the telegraph this morning will give an inkling of the result. The principal feature of California has a Republican majority of four in the Senate and a Democratic majority of twenty-four in the House. Special interest attaches to the result of the election, since upon it hinges the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment by California. This has been made the chief issue in the campaign, and the Chinese question has become mixed with it. Last fall Gen. Grant had a majority of 506 in the State, in a total vote of 108,660. On the 21st of October California holds another election for two Judges of the Supreme Court.

Vermont votes next Tuesday, the 7th inst., for State officers and Legislature. Of course there is no doubt as to the result. The nomination of Gen. P. T. Washburne is the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. ner W. Heaton, the Democratic.

The Maine Legislature, meeting election in the month will be that of Maine, on Monday, the 13th. A Legislature and Governor are to be chosen. General Chamberlain has been re-nominated Governor, by the Republicans; Frank D. Smith, by the Democrats, and W. G. Hichborn, by the Prohibitionists. It is not unlikely that there will be no choice by the people—a majority being necessary to elect—and that the election of Governor will devolve upon the Legislature. The Prohibition candidate will gather the main part of his strength from the Republican side. The Temperance men claim they will take one-seventh of the Republican vote for their candidate; but even should there be no choice by the people, the Legislature will be strong enough Republican to select Governor Chamberlain. By the State Constitution, the House of Representatives, in the event of there being no choice on the 13th, is obliged to elect by ballot the candidates, and send their names to the Senate, which latter body shall determine, by ballot, which one shall be Govenor. The Prohibitionists are also naming candidates for the Legislature. In Portland every vote is all that is required for Representatives, but Senators are only chosen by a majority vote.

These September elections, however, are but mere skirmishes, as compared with those to come off in Ohio and Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday in October, to be followed by contests in other northern States in November.

The Leaven Working.

A large body of Maryland Democrats sympathize with Arcadian Rosecrans in his liberal and progressive views, and the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that one of their leaders is about coming out in favor of the fifteenth amendment. The question has a local importance in Maryland, for there are many colored men there who will vote as soon as the amendment is ratified. But the Nashville *Banner*, the old Democratic newspaper of Tennessee, is even more frank in its utterances than General Rosecrans or John Quincy Adams. In a late issue it declares that "the work of disregution is rapidly going on among the old politicians; that the issues that divided the country in the presidential election of last year are practically settled, and that negro suffrage is a fixed, inevitable fact. Reconstruction according to the Congressional demands, is unavoidable." The *Banner* concludes by saying that "when a party confessedly becomes a failure, so far as the accomplishment of results, then its organization is a cheat and a delusion; and profiting by the lessons which history teaches, we should abandon it. The Democratic party is now nothing but the shell from which the oyster was taken."

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent recklessness and boldness of railroad management in certain portions of this country, our enterprising people are far more circumspect and fortunate in their great railroad ventures than our cooler and more phlegmatic British cousins. In a list of fifty English roads, only six are quoted at par. A company is considered in a most flourishing condition if it pays five per cent. per annum, while the average earnings of the profitable roads are below four per cent. The line from London to Brighton, once the most lucrative in the Kingdom, pays but one hundred thousand dollars. Its management is said to be the cause of this sorry condition of affairs. With these facts before us, we need not wonder why British capital seeks investment in United States Government bonds, American railroad securities, and Yankee enterprises generally.

THE arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the month of August were 2,548 more than for the same period of last year. This was almost wholly in our domestic trade, as the foreign arrivals increased by but one vessel. The greatest addition is in barges, of which 1,266 arrived this year, against 225 last. We have the gain shown, however, in an access of 28 more brigs, 364 more schooners, 81 more sloops, 149 steamers and 888 more boats. With a corresponding increase in her foreign trade Philadelphia would begin to look up.

A steamboat on the Mississippi passed a drowning man. The unfortunate man struggled, plashed, floundered, and screamed for dear life in the water. The pilot of the steamboat shouted to him, "stand up!" He did so, and found the water scarcely knee deep. A more foolish, sheepish-appearing fellow than he, as the ladies and gentlemen on the boat screamed with laughter at the ludicrous scene, it would be hard to meet.

Mr. Cleveland Abbe, Director of the Cincinnati Observatory, writes to the papers, with reference to the alleged comet discovered somewhere in the East, and says: "As I have received several letters relating to these extravagant stories, I will take this occasion to say that there is not any reasonable chance of a collision between the earth and a comet, and still less prospect of a collision with the comet in question."

"NOT WORTH A RUSH."—The Richmond *Journal* of Monday afternoon says that "this is the opinion entertained by the basement officers of the Capitol of the value of Mr. George Peabody's recent donation in aid of Washington College. Said donation consisted, it will be remembered, of a twice repudiated claim against the State of Virginia."

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

More and Curious Explanations.

"George, the Count Johannes," a New York *Herald* eccentricity, defends in a three column letter, the memory of Hon. Mrs. Leigh, Lord Byron's sister, from the attacks of Mrs. Stowe. Johannes was personally acquainted with the half sister of Lord Byron, for seven years, and some of his revelations are based on her own statements. The intimacy of Count Johannes with La Belle Gulecolli, with the Countess of Blessington, "Trelawney the Terrible," the Count D'Orsay, the Earl of Harrington, (formerly the Hon. Leicester Stanhope,) who were all intimate with Lord Byron, entitles him to speak with at least equal authority on the points at issue as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. His communication is a queer hodge-podge of egotism, generosity, bitterness, and charity. He professes to have received from Mrs. Leigh, at her residence in St. James Palace, London, to which she was invited by Queen Victoria, a "true story" of the quarrels and separation between Lord and Lady Byron, which differs materially from that of Mrs. Stowe. Mrs. Leigh, according to the Count, stated that Lady Byron was innately jealous of her Lord, and embittered their married life by her displays of feeling. She was jealous of Mrs. Leigh, and on one occasion in July, 1815, directly accused Byron of being over fond of his half sister. "Considering of a thousand manufacturing establishments a malicious aspersion upon his sister and the wife of Col. Leigh," says the Count, on the authority of that lady herself, "conjoined with the previous insult regarding his reformation, determined Lord Byron that after the *accouchement* of Lady Byron they should separate forever." It is also stated that Lady Byron repented of her accusation, and, if Mrs. Leigh proceeded, as a further confession of her injustice, that her child should be named Ada Augusta, the last name that of Mrs. Leigh.

It seems from this that the intimacy between Lord Byron and his half sister had been a subject of discussion during the married life of Lord and Lady Byron, and that it gives somewhat of a coloring to Mrs. Stowe's "true story."

The Count furnishes this scene from Lord Byron's dying moments, on the authority of Colonel Stanhope, with whom he was intimate for more than twenty years, and it is about all of his long narrative that is specially interesting:

Within the dying hour of the great poet, Lord Byron requested all to leave the chamber except Colonel the Hon Leicester Stanhope. The poet then knew that he was dying, and said to his friend, "Stanhope, I wish you to take charge of my dead body to England. See that it is buried in the grave of my mother. To fulfil these dying wishes were fulfilled by the friend.] "Stanhope, I declare to you at this solemn moment, that the former accusation by Lady Byron against me and my faithful sister was

A lie, an odious, damned lie!
Upon my soul, a wicked lie!

and so defend as when again assailed."

Colonel Stanhope took the hand of his dying friend, and said: "Byron, the name of Ada, after being added to that of Ada at the baptism of your daughter, and at the request of Lady Byron, she told me by your sister, dispersed that slander forever; but if you would be happier send your dying declaration by your confidential valet, Fletcher, and order him to see Lady Byron with your death denial." "I will do so," said the dying poet. "Send Fletcher to me. God bless you, Stanhope. Of all men you I best love. You will live to see the fruition of this classic land when I shall be no more. Adieu!"

With manly tears Colonel Stanhope bade adieu to his friend forever, and within half an hour thereafter Fletcher was at the bedside of his dying master. Then took place the oft-repeated broken sentences cited by Mrs. Stowe and others, but now explained by the previous interview with Colonel Stanhope: "Go to my sister—tell her—go to Lady Byron—you will see her, and say"—here his voice failed from exhaustion. But, had he power, who can doubt but the dying man would have responded to his faithful valet what he had already declared to his faithful friend?

The Hartford *Post* closes an article in relation to Mrs. Stowe's article on Lord Byron in the September *Atlantic* with the following statements:

"To this it is proper that we should add one or two statements that, so far as we know, have not been in print. When the late brother-in-law, Rudolph Lilie, of Boston, was sent to Mr. Macmillan, the London publisher, he read them and promptly decided to print them in his magazine. The story was not unknown in England, and was a familiar remark that considering his position in English society, and his own interests, he would not have been likely to have moved without paper if he had not had reason to think it well founded. This, of course, is only inferred, for even English publishers are not always above an inclination to sensational publications.

"But another statement is of more consequence. We have heard that a Chancery suit is now pending in the English Courts which will throw light upon the alleged offspring of the alleged incestuous intercourse of Lord Byron and Augusta. If this shall turn out to be true, it will be the most important piece of evidence yet offered, and we shall look for its confirmation or disavowal with profound interest.

ANOTHER ORPHANS' FARM SCHOOL.

A Pittsburgh Institution in New York.

Our readers will share with us the surprise and gratification with which we read the notice below, in last week's New York *World*, of an institution near that city, which has evidently grown out of the Farm School at Zelienople near this city. We know of nothing more important than the multiplication of such pure charities which care for and educate orphan and destitute boys. In this city scores have found a true home at Mr. Passavant's Farm School, and we know of a number of excellent mechanics of various kinds, as well as book-keepers and clerks, who began life there, as destitute orphan boys. The *World* says:

"The cornerstone of a new edifice intended for the Wartburg Orphans' School was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, on a beautiful knoll, about northeasterly of the village of Mount Vernon. Some three or four years ago, about 120 acres of land and a commodious building which had been occupied by the Five Points mission, were purchased by Rev. Dr. Passavant, of Pittsburg, for the sum of $32,000, collected by him principally from our business men, with a view of establishing an orphans's farm school, under the care of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and yet open to children of all creeds and nations. From the autumn of 1867, the Rev. G. C. Holls, with a colony of six orphans from the Zelienople school, commenced the institution in the old Five Points Mission House school, on this farm, since which time the number of orphans has increased to thirty—the utmost capacity of the house. After various preparatory exercises and the singing of an original hymn by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of St. Luke's Hospital, adresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. Krotel, Muhlenberg, Foehlinger, and others—to a large concourse of people from the city. The corner-stone was then laid by the Rev. Dr. Passavant. A tin box containing a copy of the Old and New Testament and certain text-books in German; copies of *The World*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, New York *Staats Zeitung* and Mount Vernon *Sentinel*, were deposited in the corner-stone. The reverend gentleman also proposed that, for the information of those who in after ages may open the stone, this parchment showeth that the corner-stone of this sacred edifice was laid in the name of the adorable Trinity on Thursday, August 26, in the year of our Lord, 1869, and in the ninety-third year of American Independence, Ulysses S. Grant being President, and John Hoffman Governor of the Commonwealth of New York. The building, of which this stone forms the corner, is designed as a home for the support and education of indigent orphan children, of gratitude to Almighty God for the inestimable blessings of Christians, parents, and companions for those who in tender childhood have become fatherless, have led the founders of this institution, in dependence upon God and His church, to establish a home for orphan children. They are without means for its maintenance, except such as God may provide from day to day. But their confidence in Him who hath said, 'I will be a father to the fatherless and I will be a husband to the widow.' To the praise of the Divine mercy it is hereby recorded that this their confidence has not been put to shame or confusion."

PITTSBURGH BY DAYLIGHT.

Another Correspondent Gives his Views of the City.

A special correspondent of the Columbus, Ohio, *Journal*, in his "Notes by the Way," writes as follows concerning Pittsburgh. "A view of Pittsburgh by daylight would, of itself, fully repay the traveler for taking the Pan Handle route. It is most picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, forming the Ohio, occupying the triangular plain between them, together with several elevations; while, on the opposite shores, are Allegheny City and Birmingham, which are, in point of fact, one with Pittsburgh, and must now contain, altogether, a population of some two hundred thousand. Although it has a number of splendid public edifices and private residences, the vast amount of bituminous coal used in its more than one thousand iron, copper, glass, wool and leather manufactories, so far discolor the buildings as to give them a dark and sooty aspect, leading the inexperienced traveler to ask if a terrible fire had not sent its black volume over the place. Everywhere the liquid metal is seen in formative process, and as you glance over the natural amphitheatre, so instinct with life and activity, and take in view the beautiful hills, from four to five hundred feet high, surrounding it, and think of the wealth of coal, iron, limestone, and salt contained within and near them, the success of the entire range appears in bold relief. Truly, what God has provided, and what man has wrought in and around Pittsburgh! And when we view its intersecting lines of railroads, the wonder grows to marvelous proportions. There is no more wild and romantic scenery to be found in the same length of travel than that through which the Pennsylvania Central here begins its course eastward. As you advance you come to Chestnut Ridge, Laurel Hill, and then to the Alleghany Mountains, with the various ranges eastward."

THAT the social science people have not taken up the question how to hang men on humanitarian principles, has doubtless surprised a good many persons. Prof. Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, an eminent scientific man and philanthropist, by a series of experiments in the deadhouse of the Medical College, has established the fact that if a certain ratio be secured between the weight of the criminal and the weight of the counterpoise, by the fall which he was to receive, instant and poor victim died instantaneously, and without the slightest muscular motion. The judicial authorities of Dublin have adopted Prof. Haughton's method, and on the first public hanging by it there were serious apprehensions of a riot, on the ground that a stuffed dummy had been substituted for the criminal, since its adoption public executions in Dublin have failed "to draw."

THE Chinese *do* strike sometimes, according to the following which we find in a San Francisco letter of the 20th August: "Usually the Chinaman is a peace-loving people, expecting to work, and work well for their pay. The other day, however, about sixty, employed on the Central Pacific Railroad, who were working in the cuts, ten hours a day, struck for ten. Nothing would induce them to go back to their labor; they laid off until the trees smoking opium, drinking tea, waiting for a response to their demand. It has been finally settled by the company, who were probably trying to get too much out of their Chinamen, that all they will work even hours a day for one month longer, their time shall be changed to ten hours, and the Celestials have agreed thereto."

THE Montreal *Herald* gives currency to a statement that Sir. T. Galt, formerly Finance Minister of Canada, and in that capacity still well and creditably known at Washington, did not accept knighthood from the late Government until he had made known his opinion in favor of Canadian independence. "He could not accept the proffered honor"—so the story runs—"without being assured that his opinions might be held without offense to the Imperial authorities." The answer was worthy of a Cabinet of which Mr. Gladstone is the head. It was that "the knighthood need not be considered an obstacle to Sir Alexander's efforts to bring about the change which his judgment approved."

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

SPECIAL WORKERS IN STEEL.

SPRING MAKING.

Pittsburgh is known at home and abroad as the largest steel producing locality in the United States. The products of our steel works are familiar to every mechanic in the country. The manufacture of all descriptions of steel, from the highest grade to the lowest qualities, ranks as one of the leading pursuits in the city. In addition to the extensive establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of every variety of steel there are several establishments, some of them comparatively new, devoted to the specialities in the steel trade. Prominent among these we place

THE KEYSTONE SPRING WORKS,

In which the manufacture of springs of all descriptions is made a specialty. When we say that the manufacture of this or that article is made a *specialty*, the word conveys a great deal, and is suggestive of a condition of affairs in the nature of Pittsburgh that cannot fail to prove in every way beneficial. We have been noted for our extraordinary rapidity in supplying an almost unlimited amount of crude material to the country. We have furnished material sufficient to supply the needs of a thousand manufacturing establishments abroad; we have given them our iron and steel and have bought the same material back again in a different form, exhibiting all that makes the perfection of the construction and finish of an article displaying excellent workmanship. In other words, we have made the heavy work for the country, and have been content to leave to others the task of making delicate or exact machinery. We have made little pretensions to elegance, and have permitted less favored localities to work up material sufficient to furnish employment for a million hands in this city. Thus, when we say that such an establishment makes a specialty of an article, it is understood that the house in question will so direct its energies as to produce work that will compare favorably with anything made in the country. And this, in brief, is the aim of Messrs. Morris & Rutan, the proprietors of the Keystone Spring Works.

Mr. Rutan, the practical member of the firm firm, has devoted upwards of twenty-nine years to the business of spring making. He made the first French head springs made in this city. As early as 1839-40 Mr. Rutan was employed by Mr. Isaac Jones in the business of spring making, since which time he has devoted his attention to this branch exclusively, making it the study of his life. The various changes witnessed by Mr. Rutan in this branch of industry in themselves are sufficient to make up a history of the progress as a manufacturing center. Beginning with the era of the old Jersey hickory springs, when every farmer shaved down and adjusted his own hickory, and the early days of spring making, when half elliptic springs were introduced, the various changes down through wagon, coach, buggy and railroad springs, though gradual, have been of the less remarkable, the difference between the spring of a fashionable carriage of the present day and those of 1839 being nearly as great as the difference between the carriage itself and the old fashioned chaise.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAKE A GOOD SPRING.

The manufacture of a pair of springs requires a great many manipulations such as we despair of describing. The reader, however, will obtain some idea of the mechanical appliances from the following, which is simply a brief outline of the method employed at the Keystone Spring Works: In the first place, the proprietors make it a rule to subject all the material employed to a severe test. Having no connection with or interest in any of the manufacturing establishments, being simply purchasers, they are in a position to secure the best material the market affords. When an article is found to suit the needs of the firm, a sufficient quantity of that material is ordered, but no more. The steel reaches the spring maker in the shape of long bars, of various widths and thicknesses. These are cut into the necessary lengths and punched. The spring when complete is composed of several leafs, or plates, of different lengths. In order to fasten these leaves together, it is necessary to punch holes in them through which small bolts are afterwards passed. In the early days of spring making, these holes were either either drilled or punched, both of which is laborious and tedious process. Now a workman takes up a bar of steel of any required width or length and places it in a machine which will punch more holes in a day than two men could punch in a fortnight. The comparison does not end here. Unless the leafs composing a spring are placed fairly over each other, the spring will be imperfect and liable to wear out sooner than a perfect piece of work. The holes should be made fairly in the center, a difficult matter to accomplish. The machine employed in the Keystone Works is what is known as Richard's patent, and is the only machine of the kind in this city. It has connected with it a universal center, an ingenious mechanical device for securing a perfect center in all the widths of steel employed in spring making.

THE DIE ROLLS.

After the plates are punched, they are heated and drawn between two dies, which taper to the ends uniformly. The die rolls are sometimes called excentric rolls, but from their peculiar construction we are inclined to call them die rolls. Two dies are placed in the rolls, with a position as to bring them immediately opposite each other as the rolls revolve. The surface of the dies describes a circle, nearly corresponding with the arc of the circle. The plate, standing in front of these thrusts in a steel plate, the die strikes the hot steel, and produces a uniform taper at a single revolution, thus accomplishing the work of many minutes on an anvil.

The head plates are next prepared by placing the "clips" made of the best Norway iron), upon them, and heating them in a welding heat. An ingeniously constructed machine welds the clips on, and fashions the scroll at the same time. A spring held together simply by bolts, is not a perfect spring. The elasticity in accommodating themselves to the strains placed upon them are liable to be displaced. This is overcome by the "nibble or bead," which is made on the upper side of a plate by a punch operated in such a manner as to go half through the plate, forcing up a bead on the other side. The tool for this is also made of the best of above it. A single machine makes the "nibbles"—another makes the slots.

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TRUSS SPRING.

A truss spring is a mere trifle, twenty or more of them weighing a pound, yet they must be tempered to a nicety. Many attempts to secure the proper temper have been made by spring manufacturers in various parts of the country, with indifferent success. The proprietors of the Keystone Works, however, have succeeded in producing a uniform article, such as meets the requirements of the manufacturers. Their efforts were rewarded with similar success in making the

SPIRAL SEAT SARING.

One of the wants of the manufacturers and consumers of farm machinery is a seat spring, which can readily be adapted to Horse Hay Rakes, &c. At first glance, the tempering of a small piece of steel wire sufficient to make a spiral seat spring may seem a trifle. The spring is but six inches in height when at rest, and is kept in the proper position by means of an iron mandrel, three-fourths of an inch thick, which passes through the center of the spring, and into a socket bolted to the upper end of the mandrel being made fast to the seat. Various methods were tried in the Eastern and Western cities, but it was found impossible to discover a method of tempering such springs calculated to sustain a weight of five hundred pounds—twice the weight really required, until the proprietors of the Keystone works essayed the task. The concern succeeded, and the comparative trifle shows what can be accomplished by perseverence when allied with an extended experience.

In conclusion we may add that although the Keystone Spring Works were established within the last eighteen months, already the products of the concern are in demand in almost every State in the Union. The largest percentage of the work made in the establishment is sent east.

"Office and works No. 85 First avenue.

†Mr. Morris, who attends to the office business, up to the time he embarked in the present enterprise, was connected with one of our leading steel factories. The business portion of his life has been that of an iron and steel business, in both of which he is thoroughly at home.

"UNEASY as the Spanish people are about Cuba, and little comforted by the assurances constantly given that all is going on well there, they don't like the idea of selling the island. Spanish pride revolts at a loss of territory in any shape, either by conquest or purchase," a leading paper says: "The rumors of the proposed sale of the island of Cuba are producing real panic among the holders of Spanish stock in Belgium, where it is calculated that during the last fifteen years $100,000,000 have been invested in it. We believe the Belgian investors may be quite tranquil. Neither the Government nor the country are disposed to consent to the separation of that important province, which sooner or later will return to the maternal breast whatever may be the obstacles it may be necessary to encounter. If in spite of all we lose the Island, Spain can very easily satisfy her financial engagements without the Island of Cuba." To this it may be replied; "If she can, why does she not do it?"

TEXAS.

Immigration Invited—The Inducements—What Can be Done.

A Columbus, Texas, letter of August 15, says: In climate, soil, production and pasturage, Texas has no equal. Less labor is required to raise crops, less capital to begin life with, and more made per acre than in any other State in the Union. Texas is singularly fortunate over all her sister States of the South in her entire exemption from all lakes, ponds, and marshes. The manufacture of all descriptions of steel, from the highest grade to the lowest qualities, ranks as one of the leading pursuits in the city. In addition to the extensive establishments engaged exclusively in the manufacture of every variety of steel there are several establishments, some of them comparatively new, devoted to the specialities in the steel trade. Prominent among these we place

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The Daily Commercial.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Hong Kong about the middle of July, the thermometer stood at ninety during the night time. The foreign residents there wear light linen clothes, which they have to change three or four times during the day, they perspire so freely. They also suffer much with prickly heat and boils. The American steamers from California now arrive out on time, which is a great blessing to the American residents, who are always anxious for their arrival. One of the foreign residents of Hong Kong astonished the natives lately by his appearance on a velocipede, the first ever seen in the country. It made their eyes stick out to see the curious-looking machine and rider going over the road.

A drunken man in Dayton, a few days ago, made a desperate effort to keep on the side walk, but failed. At last he started out into the street, saying: "There, now! go in the street if you want to!"

One of the most marked illustrations of the change which has taken place in the way in which good men regard certain things is afforded by the following extract from the diary of the Rev. Samuel Seabury, of Ledyard, Conn., father of Bishop Seabury, of Connecticut. He says: "The ticket 5,580, in the Light House and Public Lottery of New York, drew in my favor, by the blessing of Almighty God, £50, of which I received £42, there being a deduction of fifteen per cent.; for which I now record to my posterity my thanks and praise to Almighty God, the Giver of all good gifts."

Last week the snow sheds over the Sierra Nevada Mountains took fire, and before the fire was extinguished over two miles of the wooden tunnel was consumed. The trains were detained three days by the combustion. There are thirty miles of these sheds over the mountains, every foot of which is liable to catch fire and burn up at any time. There have been more than a dozen fires already of these sheds, and the longer they stand the dryer they become, and consequently the more liable to catch fire.

There is an important arrangement about being consummated by the salt companies of the Ohio Valley, by which the Ohio River Salt Company contracts to take the total production of the Kanawha Salt Company, which will give them the control of the market.

The capital invested in railways in the United States is nearly four times that doing business in banks. The total of this latter is $465,000,000—$433,000,000 in 1,630 National banks; $67,000,000 in 269 State banks—the earnings from which are from 10 to 12 per cent. on their capital—from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. The cost of the 43,000 miles of railway in operation has been $1,570,000,000, the aggregate earnings on which were, in 1868, $400,000,000—freight, $280,000,000, passengers, $120,000,000—a sum exceeding the gross annual revenue of the general Government.

PERSONAL.

Franlein Tinne, whose death at the hands of her camel drivers, in Africa is reported, was an eccentric German woman, who has been traveling about for some years, with a large retinue; sometimes in her own steamer, sometimes with a private caravan of half a hundred or more camels and a corresponding number of attendants and servants—and all at her own private expense. In fact, she seems to have become a sort of African monomaniac; having not only fallen in love with the wild life of the desert, but having become a hater of all civilized life, refusing to carry even a European watch, as a reminder of civilized society. Her mother and aunt and two European waiting maids, who had accompanied her, fell one after the other before the deadly climate of the country, until Franlein Tinne kept up her travels; and at the time of her reported death had but a single European attendant, among a retinue of fifty Africans and Arabs. She is said to have been a diligent collector of plants, and to have had a number of camels to carry her collection of plants and her blotting paper and other preparations for preserving them.

This is the toilette of Eugenie the Sunday before she left France: An unbleached muslin skirt with taffeta of streaked mauve for trimmings, a straw hat and mauve veil. Two hours later, in the palace grounds, she wore a short muslin costume, trimmed with Valenciennes frills over a grenadine (red currant) sash; sash of black velvet, straw hat, with clusters of black cherries and black currants. In the evening she wore a white muslin dress, with Malmaison roses to loop her Mechlin lace pouff. The same in her hair.

Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt will be entitled to seven per cent. interest on $33,333,333 33⅓ on the death of her husband. It is said that she doesn't eat green corn gracefully.

George Peabody arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday night, in the Washington train. He came all the way from White Sulphur Springs in President Garrett's special car, accompanied as far as Goshen by Governor Robert E. Lee. He was received at Camden Street Depot by John W. Garrett, and proceeded in that gentleman's private carriage to the late residence, where he will remain for some days. Mr. Peabody is still in feeble health, but in good spirits. He receives calls from his old friends.

A new specimen of the eccentricities of Richard Wagner, the inventor of "the music of the future," is given in a book lately published by Herr Mendes, under the title of "Wagner at Home." There is a room in Wagner's house, says the author, with a gorgeously decorated ceiling and tapestry of leather embroidered with gold. On the walls are portraits of Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven. The two poets are placed facing each other, but opposite Beethoven there is nothing but a looking-glass. On turning to Wagner for an explanation, the musician placed himself in front of the glass, in which his face was reflected, thus supplying the deficiency. It is added that this is the only kind of portrait of himself that Wagner allows to be kept in his house.

Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, has been caught in a very nice game—one calculated to add a few pennies to his already generous salary. During his recent sojourn in Australia, he made a few trumpery presents to the men and women there, by way of exhibition, and then presented the bill to the British Parliament for reimbursement. The itemized bill footed up $20,000. The claim was allowed, and an appropriation made, so that the British people will have to foot the bill.

Is Consumption Hereditary?—Interesting and Important Experiments.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Successive observations and experiments with reference to consumption affirm the belief that it is contagious. Prof. Chauveau, of the Lyons Veterinary school, has made some important investigations on the subject. Tubercle, it will be remembered, is a peculiar formation, which, being deposited in the substance of the lungs, like millet seeds, grows up and enlarges, by accretion to its like, into masses of various sizes. While this process is going on, the symptoms of pulmonary consumption, with its cough, hectic fever, &c., show themselves. How and under what conditions of the animal economy is tubercle formed has been a question not yet satisfactorily solved. As a general thing, we can say that whatever tends to weaken the body, interfering with healthy digestion, and the making of good blood, predisposes to the formation of tubercle. It is only of late times that this substance has been admitted to be propagated on occasions by contagion and inoculation. For a long time, however, the people of the south of Europe entertained the belief that consumption is contagious, and that the infection might extend to the clothes and bedding of the patient, and hence after his death these articles were ordered to be burned.

Mr. Chauveau purchased four handsome heifers, and he tuberculized three of them by causing them to swallow an ounce of tuberculous matter, taken from the body of an old phthisical cow. The result was wonderfully rapid. At the end of twenty days the first cow had lost flesh to a surprising extent; its pulse was quick and full, and it coughed incessantly. At the end of fifty-two days it was killed, and it presented perfectly developed tuberculous changes, especially about the mesentery, or that part through which the lacteous vessels pass from the small intestines to the duct that empties its contents into the great vein near the heart. The intestines of the animal were also tuberculous. The other two heifers exhibited not less perfectly marked alterations, while the fourth, to which none of the tuberculous matter had been administered, remained in good health and had gained in flesh. It is proved, therefore, that animals of the bovine species contract tuberculous engorgement and ulcers if introduced in their stomach, just as they take carbuncle, as sheep take the rot, as the horse takes the bot, and as men takes small-pox. The human alimentary or digestive canal (stomach and intestines) constitutes a ready channel for digestive contagion. If bovine phthisis be identical with tuberculosis in the human species, then it is the use of the flesh of tuberculated animals a danger to which the precautious, who may be inclined to buy on account of the lower price, are more especially exposed. Experiments of other animals, as for example, dogs, and, in a more remarkable degree, Guinea pigs, in which tuberculous matter, in the form of what is called casseous pus, was injected into the veins, were followed by general mesentary tuberculosis.

How to Promote Sleep.

[From Good Health.]

In order to promote sleep in cases where it is wanting, it is of course, in the first place, necessary to remove every exciting cause of wakefulness. It is generally essential to give up the use of tea and coffee, and, has been said, it is sometimes necessary to leave off stimulants. The person should take care that he does not go to bed with cold feet or with a stomach that has been long empty.

Many devices for inducing somnolence have been practiced with more or less success; one of these is combing the hair, which has a very soothing effect on some persons. Another is to have the feet gently shampooed. Walking about the bedroom in one's night dress, so as to get what Dr. Franklin called an air bath, is a good plan, and the cold water bath just before returning to rest, by virtue of its stimulating action, is often successful. In more refractory cases the warm bath may be tried—it acts by withdrawing the blood from the brain. On the same principle, the upright position, by favoring the return of blood from the head, is sometimes useful. It is, indeed, no uncommon thing to meet people who sleep with great facility when sitting in a chair or in a railroad car, but who sleep with difficulty when lying down in bed.

The best bed to sleep upon is a hair mattress, and the worst of all is that made of feathers. Many people are so sensitive that they are unable to sleep in a strange bed. A pillow filled with hops, the emanations from which are narcotic, has been sometimes used with success to induce sleep.

People, as a rule, go to sleep most easily when lying on the right side. Proper ventilation of the bedroom is indispensable for sound sleep and for health.

Sufficient out-door exercise should in every instance be taken, and those who are strong enough should carry it to a sense of fatigue. In the Pacific Islands, to swim three times across the Tiber is recommended as a means of procuring deep repose.

The industrial school for girls in Connecticut is to be fixed at Middletown, where a farm of forty-six acres, with a good house, has been given for the purpose. The work of building two family houses has already begun. Nearly seventy thousand dollars has been raised for the fund, and more is promised. The State will pay the board (three dollars a week) of such girls as are sentenced by the judges of probate, but the school will be managed by a private corporation. It is expected to open for the reception of inmates on the 1st of July, 1870, but a superintendent will soon be appointed to take charge of the work now going on.

THE MORMONS.

How they are Disturbed by the Pacific Railroad.

The expectation of a disturbance of Mormon serenity by the opening of the Pacific Railway is already fulfilled. The following editorial article appears in the Salt Lake *Daily Telegraph* of the 26th instant—a paper edited by T. B. H. Stenhouse, formerly Mormon Emigration Agent in the city of New York:

"There is no use in smoothing and glossing an ugly fact—the Union Pacific Railroad is a severe calamity to Utah, and the directors of that company should be brought to a realizing sense of the injury they are doing to our citizens by shifting the trouble from our shoulders to theirs.

"To carry out the wishes of the directors to enable the company to gain all the road it anticipated, every man and animal that was wanted in Utah was placed under contribution. Farmers left their fields, mechanics their workshops and professional men also were in every way engaged where they could help forward the great undertaking. From sunny 'Dixie,' in the south, and the regions of Bear Lake in the north, the people flock to the railroad. President Young had pledged his word, and the stirring, brawny arms of the Scot and the Dane, the Briton and the American, the young, the middle-aged and the old, were there to make it good. Doubtful news came from the East of the company's ability to pay; yet there was no discouragement. The work grew strong and the strong grew stronger with the accumulating work reports. They were determined not to yield before their task was completed. Contractors drew upon their friends, and every merchant in this city extended credit to his utmost ability—and in many cases far beyond it. What is their situation to day? A few are easy; many, we hope, will pull through; but all have not been able, and if no more are crowded, we shall be extremely thankful. Utah merchants who have always stood high in the estimation of the world have been seriously injured by this calamity; and that mainly, too, that has reached them by no improvidence of their own.

"But for the indebtedness of the Union Pacific from a soul of them to-day would be straitened. On the contrary, they would be in clover. A million and a half dollars to a larger community might be a small affair; to us it is a heap of money. By the time that that million and a half had passed round from debtor to debtor and back again and round again, it would have multiplied till it probably reached in its effects four times that amount. In precisely that proportion do we feel its absence; and what is to be done?"

THE INSIDE TRACK.

What It is and How to Find It.

The Rev. Robert Colyer, in a recent lecture on the "Inside Track," said that the first thing on the Inside Track is honest work well done, for in it lies the root of all true living. Waiting for something to turn up is the greatest mistake a young man can make. When the war first broke out the friends of General Grant wondered what he was so busy about in his room in St. Louis. Finally it was discovered that he was drawing plans and maps of fortifications and of the districts where battles were raging. Mr. Colyer said that it was during these days that a great man was laying the foundations for a great name. His great success was not the accident of an hour, but it was the inevitable result of a long study and of hard work. The second thing on the Inside track is a good home, and to have a good home, a good husband and a good wife with a house full of children are necessary. It was a grand sight to see brave men and polite women rush to the front in defense of their nation; but it is sad to hear that these very men and women are not willing to help people in the land in which they were born. The hope of America lies in its children rather than in its great men. The man who is not willing to help fill his country with good children, is either a coward or a traitor. What if the parents of Burns or of Lincoln had followed the example of some of the so-called Christians of our day? The speaker alluded to the souls which go up to God before their time, and said: Think of it, to have the pilgrim spirit say to its Father, "Had I been born in America I would have made Thy land rich with my works, but alas, the only way by which I could enter it was broken down."

AUCTION SALES

Good Country Residence, AT AGNEW STATION, AT AUCTION.

On Monday, September 6, at 11 o'clock,

Will be sold on the premises, the present Residence of Mr. Agnew, at Agnew Station, between Glendale and Baysville. There are over 11 Acres of Ground, laid out in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Garden, 1,200 Grapevines, Shrubbery, &c. The House is a two-story Frame, containing 9 Rooms, substantial in construction and pleasant in appearance. Living Spring Water in the House. Barn, Spring House, Coal House, &c. Terms at time of sale. Possession of the Dwelling. The river view is exceedingly fine, the railway station is right on the ground. Eight trains to and from the city daily; time, 30 minutes. Parties contemplating buying a Country Place, will do well to give this property a call. Special attention as similar opportunities rarely occur. Yalcon invited to examine prior to the sale. Possession given in sixty days, as the owner moves at that time. Sale will be positive. Mr. Garrett's messengers from the city for the sale will take train at Federal street, at 9:30 o'clock.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE
OF
Hospital Bedding, Clothing, DRESSINGS, &C.

ASSIST'T MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Hospital, Eighth, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of Bedding, Clothing and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz: 3,000 Bed Sacks, 2,500 Blankets, 4,000 Counterpanes, 4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, 4,500 Hair Pillows, 5,000 Pillow Cases, 5,000 Sheets, 15,000 Drawers, 25,000 Shirts, 3,000 Socks, 10,000 dozen Roller Bandages. Also, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Woolen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Sole Leather, Twine, Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.

All of the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE

Three-story Brick Dwelling House,
No. 198 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Washhouse and Bath Room, Slate Roof, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete. Lot 24x65 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of

JOHN McG WOODS,
At Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN. CHEAP.

Any person wishing to invest in land in the Valley of Virginia will find that it will be to their interest by calling on P. T. PITZER, Staunton, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, or by letter addressed to me at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Also, I have some very desirable Surface, for Vineyard, situated at Hite's Station. Also, a number of Building Lots, at the same Station. I am desirous of building up this place, and will therefore sell on remarkably easy terms. There are also about 25 Acres of Ground with river front and Railroad passing through, near the station, suitable for a Manufactory. Terms made to suit purchasers. Come and see or address by letter as above

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and making our Flour entirely from it.

Pearl Three star Green Brand—choice Pastry and Fancy Flour, made from selected White Winter Wheat.

Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the markets, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl One Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, high ground and gives very good as Infection. As a cheap Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is not surpassed by any in the country.

See that all Sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & SON,
Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours that but little of the bran is removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are WHITER AND PUREr than any others in the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

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PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

House on North avenue, A fine new Dwelling containing 13 Rooms, at the west end of North avenue, Allegheny city, having a magnificent view of the North and West Parks. Apply at

A. LEGGATE'S Real Estate Office,
159 Federal street, Allegheny.

CHOCOLATES—250 BOXES BAKER'S and Webb & Trombly's assorted Chocolates, for sale by REYMER & BROS.

NEW PEAS,
200 CASES
PRIME NEW PEAS, IN CANS.

NEW PLUMS,
150 CASES
PRIME NEW DAMSON PLUMS.

NEW TOMATOES,
1,000 cases NEW TOMATOES, choice quality. For sale by REYMER & BROS.

NEW PEACHES,
1,000 DOZ. NEW CANNED PEACHES, In heavy syrup, for sale by REYMER & BROS.

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50 CASES PRIME ZANTE CURRANTS. Just received by REYMER & BROS.

STARCH—250 BOXES DURYEAS AND Kingsford's Corn, Satin and Silver Gloss Starch, at REYMER & BROS.

EDUCATIONAL.

ORGAN AND PIANO ACADEMY,
31 FERRY STREET.

Mr. H. ROHBOCK continues to receive Pupils of all grades.

Terms—Twenty-four Dollars per Quarter of Twelve Weeks.

Three most excellent Pianos and the largest size Pedal Organ are in use.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
255 AND 267 PENN STREET,

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Terms, $40 per Session of Five Months.
No extra charges, except for French and Music. Applicants to be able to read easily.
The BOYS' SCHOOL ROOMS, in No. 267, have been recently enlarged and very much improved. The Course of Study qualifies for entrance into any College. Thorough teaching is given in those studies relating to business such as BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, COMPOSITION, &c. German Classes daily. The character of the School is a guarantee for honest, vigorous teaching. The Teachers are Messrs. NEWELL, MACRUM, BURCHFIELD, SLOANE and MORGAN.
The School Rooms for the YOUNG LADIES are in No. 255 Penn street. The Rooms are spacious and elegant. The Principal, Mr. J. R. NEWELL, will be assisted by Miss SPENCER, Miss E. M. LIGGETT, late of Vassar College, and Miss WATKINS, already known in the community as an able teacher. The two Departments, Junior and Senior, embrace the usual course pursued in such institutions.
The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the care of Prof. DE HAM and Miss STEBBINS. Prof. DE HAM'S charge is $25 per quarter, and Miss STEBBINS, $18 per quarter. Both are known as strictly first-class Teachers of Music. The Ladies' School now offers every advantage which can be secured by faithful teaching and most desirable surroundings.
The Principal may be seen daily at 255 Penn st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pres't.

A strictly Select Ladies' School for Boarders and Day Pupils. The leading Female College in the State and one of the first in the United States. Superb Buildings, with all the modern improvements.
Every Private Room and Hall and School Room covered with Carpets and Mattings.
The Institution has full Collegiate powers and privileges and grants diplomas to all who complete the English or Classical Course. Thorough and well selected course of study. *Twenty-two Teachers.* Every department made a specialty.
Parents are earnestly requested to call and make themselves acquainted with the excellent accommodations and unsurpassed facilities. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 1. Send for a Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this School begins SEPTEMBER 6TH. Pupils in its New Rooms, 93 DIAMOND STREET, (Keystone Bank Building).
Applications for admission of Pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.
Persons having Sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

MISS M. MARKHAM,

(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute),
WILL OPEN A SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

At the Rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair).

Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information desired relating to the School, obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,

Prof. G. W. BURNS, A. M., Principal,
WILL REOPEN
Wednesday, September 8th, 1869.

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THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

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Osgood's Fourth Reader,
Wilson's Fourth Reader, (Intermediate),
Osgood's Fifth Reader,
Burtis's English Grammar,
Burtis's Practical Grammar,
Dean's Primary Arithmetic,
Dean's Intellectual Arithmetic,
Dean's Intermediate Arithmetic,
Dean's Public Schools Arithmetic,
Guyot's Primary Geography,
Guyot's Elementary Geography,
Guyot's Intermediate Geography,
Guyot's Common School Geography,
Goodrich's History of the United States,
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NEW, FRESH AND CLEAN, THAT ARE IN USE
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101 WOOD STREET, NEAR DIAMOND,
THE NEW FRONT BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the Ewalt Street Bridge Company, as authorized by law, will commence the construction of their Bridge across the Allegheny river, opposite Ewalt street, (now Forty-third street), Pittsburgh, and that during the time of such construction, viz: from the present date until December 1, 1869, navigation of said river, will be necessarily obstructed at the point where the piers of said Bridge are to be located, to wit: At points 239, 478 and 717 feet distant, respectively, from high water mark on the Pittsburgh side of said river.

FELICIAN SLATAPER,
Civil Engineer.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

RAISINS,
500 boxes Layers;
100 boxes Valencia, and
100 mats Seedless,
For sale by REYMER & BROS.,
126 and 128 Wood street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867.

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Bonds and Other Securities, GOLD AND SILVER,
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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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SPEER'S Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The undersigned may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it as a beverage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various infirmities of both sexes. Will, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Drink by Parents and Children Freely. It is the best.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Sparkling Catawba Brandy. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

A. SPEER'S Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.

Apple Parers, Apple Parers.

I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing
MACHINES,

Which I invite all to call and see for themselves.
The Paring, Coring and Slicing Machine takes only three turns of the crank to Pare, Core and Slice an ordinary sized Apple.
Dried Apples will bring higher when Sliced with this Machine than when quartered with the old process.
Also, I have a full assortment of LIGHTNING and TURK TABLE APPLE PARERS.
For sale Wholesale and Retail by
JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for
E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.
☞ Strength and quality guaranteed.
Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Fully Revieved. The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for. Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York. MWF

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FITTED FOR
Gas and Water,
AT LOWEST RATES.
PHILLIPS & CLULEYS,
No. 110 WATER STREET.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

60 cases Young American;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
50 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries. H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

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AIKEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL
Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
SLATE,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
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☞ Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

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OFFICE AND YARD,
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EVERY VARIETY OF
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Cement, Cement.
HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS,
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This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in this country for Hydraulic purposes equal to any in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or retail at prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We have also on hand and for sale best quality of finely ground Calcined Plaster. The supply of work equal to any demand. Orders solicited.

BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents,
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H. R. BEESON'S PHŒNIX HYDRAULIC CEMENT
WARRANTED.

☞ Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.

CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, August 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR PAVING AND CURBING SMALLMAN STREET, From Twenty sixth to Twenty eighth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, CURBING AND PAVING Thirty-ninth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 23, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

MARVIN'S PATENT Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE PROOF SAFES
Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

MARVIN'S

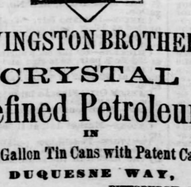
Spherical Burglar SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS.

Please send for a Catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
(Oldest Safe Manufacturers).
Principal Warehouses } 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

And for Sale by our Agents in the Principal Cities throughout the United States.

For sale by S. S. MARVIS,
91 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.



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CRYSTAL
Refined Petroleum
IN
Five Gallon Tin Cans with Patent Caps,
DUQUESNE WAY,
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INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
Hugh M. Bole & Co.
HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORR.
Engine Builders, Founders AND MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.
All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.
ENGINES of almost any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
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Constitution of the United States, but should be submitted to the people at the polls. Suppose the Legislature of Pennsylvania had submitted the Fifteenth Amendment to be voted upon in October, would that vote ratify it, according to the Constitution of the United States? Certainly not, because that requires the question to be considered by the Legislature, and the Constitution can only be amended according to the manner provided for in its own provisions. But this resolution, presuming upon the ignorance of the people, says that that amendment should not have been acted upon by the Legislature, but should have been submitted to the people; whereas the Constitution of the United States says it shall be acted upon by the Legislature. If Congress submits a proposition to the Legislature of the State by a two-thirds vote it is their duty to consider it; they have no right to refuse to consider it; and the Legislature of Pennsylvania had no right to refuse to consider the fifteenth Amendment; and when they did consider it, and ratified it, then Pennsylvania was done with it. Its constitutional power was exhausted, and when the Democrats talk about submitting that amendment to be ratified by them, it is in direct contravention of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Now comes the third resolution, and that declares that they are opposed to negro suffrage, and that Congress has not the power, neither is there power anywhere to establish negro suffrage in Pennsylvania without the consent of the people of Pennsylvania. The substance of this resolution is that the question of negro suffrage cannot be regulated by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I submit again it is mere demagoguery when the Constitution of the United States provides for its own amendment. It does not say upon what subjects it may be amended. We may amend it upon any subject. We may amend it upon negro suffrage or the national debt—in whatever particular we choose to amend it. If two-thirds of each House will propose it, and three-fourths of all the States shall ratify it, although Pennsylvania does not, the Constitution is changed. Constitution of the United States, and is just as binding upon Pennsylvania as if she had ratified it. That the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania tell the people of Pennsylvania, therefore, that to amend the Constitution of the United States upon a subject of suffrage, without the consent of the people of the State is one of the perils of the States. So according to the resolution, the Constitution cannot be amended by three-fourths majority of the States, but it must require all the States, and not a few minorities about this amendment, and in speaking of this I would call your attention to an article in the Pittsburgh *Post*, and which was inclosed to me, I presume, by the editor, asking certain questions upon the negro suffrage question, and attempting to involve me in a personal contest with you. I answered that letter, and I say to you that I have always been in favor of negro suffrage, and I doubtless have all done, and I will tell you that in 1865 I believed we could reconstruct the Southern States upon the basis of the white population. Andrew Johnson had submitted a plan of reconstruction, and I expressed a pledge that his plan was to be submitted to Congress when it should meet. Congress met in 1865. He did not fulfill his pledge. His plan of reconstruction was not submitted to Congress, but one was matured by the Democratic party to execute it in the face of Congress. He spent the work of reconstruction through 1865 and 1866, and the short experience of those two years demonstrated to me that the whole notion that we could not reconstruct upon the basis of the white population, and when the Democrats talk about submitting that amendment to be ratified by them, it is in direct contravention of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

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